

THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. FANCY, Editor.
Clarksville, Tenn., May 24, 1884.

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE CALL FOR THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Tennessee:
By direction of the State Democratic Executive Committee, you are hereby notified to assemble in convention, at the capital in Nashville, on Wednesday, June 12, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., for the following purpose, to wit: To nominate a candidate for Governor; to nominate three candidates for Railroad Commissioners; to appoint delegates (and alternates) to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1884, for the State at large, and two for each Congressional district; to nominate two Electors for the State at large, and one for each Congressional district, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

To this end, the Chairman of the County Conventions throughout the State are hereby notified to convene their respective committees, and call conventions of the members of their counties, irrespective of past differences, to appoint delegates to the said convention to be held on the 12th day of June.

J. J. VERTREES, Chm'n.

J. F. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

Nashville, Tenn., May 18, 1884.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Montgomery County:
You are hereby notified to assemble in convention, at the Court House in Clarksville, on Saturday, May 25, 1884, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention which meets at Nashville on the 12th day of June.

All Democrats throughout the county, irrespective of past differences, are requested to assemble at the place and time named above, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee, May 18, 1884.

CHAS. W. TYLER, Chairman.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

Though tariff discussion has been quiet in Congress for the time being, no one can suppose that the tariff as an issue has been eliminated from the coming campaign. It has been brought too prominently before the public and has taken too strong a hold on the popular mind to be thrust aside at the eleventh hour. Political issues are not chosen by the opposing sides as subjects are selected for debate in political parties, and it is not in the power of parties to take them up or lay them down at their pleasure. The fact is, issues make parties, and parties have little to do with the creation of issues.

It is this fact that is disturbing the Democratic party. The agitation of the tariff has undoubtedly divided the Democracy, as to that issue, though the party is still strongly cemented in all those tenets that has made it the opponent of Republicanism. Can the breach be healed? and if not, can the Democracy make an effective fight while divided in a matter of such paramount importance? With Randall and Dana pulling one way in the East and Morrison and Wilkerson expending their efforts in the opposite direction in the West, how is the Democratic wave ever to come out of the quagmire? The Democracy can't afford to split on the tariff or any other issue. The saying that a house divided against itself cannot stand, has a truer application in politics than elsewhere.

A permanent split in the party at this crisis would mean party disintegration and a continued lease on power by the Republicans. It would portend a virtual breaking up of the opposition to the party that has long held control of the Government and would license that party to pursue unchecked its corrupt career. But the split has already come. The Democrats are divided and the man most in demand is the consummate tactician who has the skill and requisite diplomacy to bring the opposing factions together. This can only be done by effecting a compromise and persuading the extremists to mutual concessions. Such a course offers the only hope of success to the Democracy, if it is not the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the party. We believe that the vast bulk of Democrats can easily be brought to accept such a compromise, and the implacables of both extremes will be forced to come to terms when their bickerings have been ignored by the masses.

We believe that a common standing ground on the tariff question can be found for all Democrats without a sacrifice of principle. Why, because the differences that prevail are really not so great as they have been made to appear. The Democratic party is committed to tariff reform and cannot recede from that position. There are few if any Democrats who are satisfied with the tariff as it now stands, and all Democrats are opposed to the Republican idea of protection for protection's sake. The manner and tendency of the reform to be made is all that creates dissension, and certainly a platform could be constructed that would not greatly violate the views of either faction on this point. A restoration of the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only is strongly opposed by a large faction and is inadvisable by the Chicago convention would be a notice to quit to a considerable portion of the party. Something less extreme must be adopted and we believe the mass decided expression of opinion is to effect the needed reconciliation will be the Ohio tariff plank.

We are inclined to think some kind of a dog law is going to be so forcibly demanded of the next Legislature in this State that there will be no chance for the Solons to dodge the question. Tennessee is so well adapted to sheep raising that the intelligent farmers of the State will not consent to a law having that useful industry interfered with by the howling curs that infest the country. There would be no use in legislation that has in view the entire extermination of the canine tribe. Such a consummation would not be desirable if it were possible. As long as men inhabit this globe dogs are likely to be found here too, and no one can successfully deny the assertion that a good dog is a good thing. What we want in Tennessee is something that will curtail the number of worthless and ill-fated curs. The law must do more than to get rid of them. The sheep raiser, too, must be given greater liberties in the protection of his flocks against canine ravages.

LORD BACON once observed that reading maketh a full man, but when we see a citizen in this condition these days we commonly ascribe it to Cincinnatus pine top or some leverage of a similar nature.

WOOL GROWERS.

The National mass meeting of Wool Growers assembled in Chicago Monday, 134 delegates were present and from the States and territories were represented.

The committee on resolutions made a report, which, after speaking of the injustice inflicted by the act of Congress of March, 1883, went on to declare:

First—That by the census returns of 1880 there were 1,020,000 flock-masters, and there is no state where this industry is not pursued.

Second—That the product of wool for the year 1883 reached 320,000,000 pounds, and its value was more than \$100,000,000 and that the value of mutton resulting from the sheep slaughtered for food was over \$80,000,000.

Third—That sheep husbandry is an important factor in the prosperity of the agricultural pursuits, because of its utility in sheep in fertilizing the soil and refreshing exhausted land; so that if abandoned or seriously diminished our entire system of agriculture will be embarrassed; our capacity for the production of meats, breadstuffs, and other articles required by our civilization will be seriously diminished, and our great prosperity impaired, and we can not afford, as a nation, to endanger its great agricultural pursuit which adds each year directly \$150,000,000 to the nation's wealth, and has invested in wool over \$500,000,000 of capital, and which contributes indirectly so extensively to the nation's prosperity.

Fourth—That the act of 1883 reducing the duties on foreign wools has seriously injured, and, if continued, will in the future diminish, the production of wool and sheep in the United States, and this assertion we sustain by these facts:

That the clip of 1883 caused a loss of over \$16,000,000 to the wool growers as compared with 1882, and predicts a much greater loss for 1884. It says that the climate and conditions in Australia will compel American producers to abandon sheep raising for other pursuits.

A series of resolutions were adopted of which the following may be taken as a specimen:

Resolved, That we repudiate the doctrine of free trade as a fallacious and impracticable theory, sustained largely by the money of foreign capitalists, who control our markets for the sale and consumption of goods produced where labor is cheap and money abundant; and we regard as substantially destructive of the theory of those manufacturers who claim that raw material shall be free.

A platform was adopted which closed with these words:

"And that we will not support any party or political candidate until it has clearly defined its position in favor of the restoration of said tariff of five was appointed to draft an address to the wool-growers of the United States."

In the course of a speech at Knoxville, welcoming the New England editors to the South, the President of the Tennessee Wool Growers Association, Hon. B. A. Enloe of Jackson—referred to West Tennessee as "the land of the magnolia and the mockingbird."

For once the usually accurate editor of the Herald is himself mistaken. The writer of this paragraph has spent nearly all of his life in West Tennessee and can testify to the correctness of Brother Enloe's description of the country. Magnolias are almost as common in that section as cedars are about Lebanon.

They are the only indigenous tree shrub so common in yards, parks, cemeteries and all places where ornamental trees are planted.

The most sensational failure among those that recently took place in New York was that of Grant, Ward & Co. The firm was composed of ex-President Grant, Ferdinand Ward, W. S. Grant, Jr., and James D. Fish, president of the Marion National Bank, which has also failed. The liabilities of the firm is \$14,000,000, \$3,000,000 of the assets will not net \$10,000,000.

The failure of the Grant family, including the Grant family, Ward was the managing man of the firm and all the obloquy resulting from the failure and its fraudulent aspect is charged to him. He seems to be a fair type of the adventurer. He went to Brooklyn a few years ago as a clerk on a small salary. He managed by shrewd diplomacy to get himself into society and married a rich girl.

Since his participation in business with the Grants he has been living in princely style, keeping a coachman, footman, a French butler, a French cook and a French waiter, besides carriages, dogs and other belongings of a wealthy man. He also had a country estate in Connecticut for which he paid a big price and where he stabled his twenty-four thoroughbred horses.

Gen. Grant seems to have always been unfortunate, surrounding himself with corrupt men. The memory of Babcock and the whiskey ring very naturally arises in this connection, when the President, though no way implicated in the frauds, was very closely connected with those who were.

Gen. Grant lost very heavily by the failure, but is still by no means an object of pity. The property settled on his wife brings an income of \$150,000 a year, and he has passed the Senate to put him on the retired list with \$19,000 a year. Besides all this, he has a trust fund of \$250,000, given him by Jay Gould and others which his creditors can't touch. The general is not likely to starve.

One of the liveliest little towns in Tennessee is Trenton. The spirit of enterprise is rife there and the town is growing rapidly. Last year a cotton seed oil mill was erected that proved a great success, and now a cotton factory is being put up. The latest improvement we have heard of is the building of gas works, which is one of the first steps that marks the merging of the small town into the city.

FARMER'S CONVENTION.

Regular Meeting of the Montgomery County Association.

The second quarterly meeting, for the present year, of the Montgomery County Farmers' Association took place at the Court House Monday. Owing to the fact that the farmers are now very busy preparing for the coming crop, the attendance was not large. This is to be much regretted, as the speeches made were of an unusually interesting character, and all farmers who failed to hear them missed a profitable treat.

President C. P. Ward called the meeting to order and made the following well chosen and sensible remarks:

Farmers of Montgomery County:—We assemble to-day to consider questions of great importance that must be legislated upon. Let our deliberations be governed by that spirit of liberality and character which every farmer, no matter how modest he may be, has an opportunity of expressing his views, and he should not hesitate to do so, and thus we may avoid the errors often committed, and criticised and complained of, when inevitably too late. The greatest facilities for obtaining information and transporting produce are being rapidly developed, and our country is about entering upon a career of prosperity hitherto unknown in the history of the world. Shall we longer sit idly by and permit our own calling to retard its progress by doing as we have too often done before—entrust to the care of others indirectly interested, and uninformed as to its needs, the great interests of the agricultural classes? Or shall we agree upon some intelligent plan of action to be presented by our delegates, to be ratified or amended by our State Association and then to be presented to our State or National Legislatures for final settlement?"

The following committee was then appointed to select delegates to the State convention at Nashville, June 12th: W. H. Killebrew, M. G. Wilcox, Dr. N. L. Northington and W. O. Brandon.

Hon. Joseph E. Washington, of Robertson county, was then introduced, and addressed the meeting. Mr. Washington is a fine type of the intelligent and progressive young farmer of Tennessee. He is a fluent speaker and his address, while clothed in good language was marked by well taken and carefully considered points. We shall attempt not even a synopsis of Mr. Washington's speech in the short space devoted to this article, but shall only mention some of the measures he advocated.

He thought that the National and State governments should provide a chemist whose duty it should be to analyze soils, fertilizers, &c. He had some very pointed remarks to make about our deficient road laws and the bad roads that prevail in Tennessee. The farmers had heard the demagogues and penny whistle politicians howl about the oppression of railroads, but the greatest obstacle that the farmers had to contend with was bad public roads.

He favored a law that would provide for laying off roads in sections and letting out the contract to some competent person to keep them in repair. The people will never get good public roads until they tax themselves for the purpose.

The labor system of the country was very much demoralized on account of the unreliability of the average negro laborer and his disregard of the obligations of a contract. The most effective remedy for this would be to educate the negro and to give him a higher moral sense of duty. The speaker touched upon the dog question in lively style. He thought that all stray dogs ought to be declared outlaws and no action for damages should lie against the man who kills one. He didn't think Tennessee was ready for such a melenious as a no fence law would bring about, but he advocated a law that would require people to keep their dogs under control.

He had a great deal to tell the farmers about oppressive monopolies, how to deal with protective tariff and free trade. The tariff was only an indirect system of taxation, but the greatest monopoly of the age and the one that most oppressed the farmers of this immediate section was the Regie contract system, by which tobacco was bought by several counties of Europe. The United States Government should do something looking to its abolishment.

Col. R. F. Cockrill, President of the State Farmers' Association, and a very distinguished agriculturist of Davidson county, was next introduced and addressed the meeting. Col. Cockrill's speech was mostly an appeal to the farmers for greater co-operation in order to advance their interest. He thought that agricultural interests were not properly and proportionately represented in the legislative bodies of the Government, State and National, and consequently agricultural interests were slighted. The United States should appropriate more money for agricultural purposes. With a larger agricultural population this Government spent less money for agricultural purposes than any other of the great nations of the world.

He quoted statistics in proof of this fact. The men in the Agricultural Bureau at Washington were not fit for the places they filled. They couldn't tell mullen from dog fennel. The bureau sends out noxious seeds. He had introduced the Canada thistle on his farm by planting seeds sent out from Washington.

There is too much party politics now-a-days. There is an allegiance higher than party. Farmers should ask nothing but their rights and accept nothing less. They wish to legislate against no interest but the general welfare of the country. Our educational system needs re-

modeling. Every man should be educated for the pursuit which he is to follow. Elementary agriculture should be taught in the public schools. The speaker said we sometimes hear of over production, but there could be no such thing as over production of farm products when large numbers of people die annually from actual starvation. It was not over production that caused depression in prices but lack of transportation facilities to carry the products to the people who needed them. For this reason railroads were of great benefit to farmers.

He ridiculed the constitutional quibblers who oppose an appropriation to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease in cattle. The spread of the disease would have cost the country \$100,000,000. We should have a law in Tennessee that prevents the introduction of Southern cattle from June to November. He closed by saying that he was making an effort to have each county in the State send a good, live, active farmer to the next legislature.

DELEGATES.

The committee appointed to select delegates to the State convention made the following report:

C. P. Ward, T. L. Mabry, P. Johnson, Polk Prince, Ed. Drane, Dr. Northington, T. M. Reynolds, R. H. McCall, Barlow Dunbar, Maj. J. O. Minor, R. H. Henderson, Esq. Slaughter, Bailey Johnson, Esq. J. H. Steele, D. W. Taylor, W. C. Clements, W. C. Henderson, C. B. Allen, Gen. Quarles, B. F. Gill, R. H. Wilson, Jack Crouch, E. L. Williams, G. G. Goodlett, Jno. M. Smith, Grif. Orgain, Collin Roberts, Joe. N. Blackford, T. F. Northington, Ross Houston, Walter Barker, W. F. Ingram, J. M. Anderson, Jones Nettlett, J. M. Anderson, Levi Cooper, Nathan Horn, J. D. Frewett, R. M. Bigger, W. L. Warfield, representatives of the Clarksville press, and all farmers who have an interest in the advancement of the agricultural classes and wish to attend.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Three very interesting speeches were made in the afternoon. Dr. Jno. D. Clardy of Christian county, Ky., a leading member of Church Hill Grange made a good talk, full of sound sense and wholesome advice to his brother farmers. He thought like other speakers that the farmers ought to come in for a larger division of legislative offices, but said the fault was in the farmer himself. He said that a farmer class should be better educated, and then they wouldn't have to accept the leadership of lawyers and men of other callings. Farmers in this section generally work too much land. They ought to put more of their ground in grasses. He thought the negro the best laborer for this section, and that efforts should be made to prevent his emigration. Negroes should be educated and well treated every way.

Mr. C. Jewitt of Marion, Iowa, was next presented to the audience and made probably the most entertaining talk of the day, from the fact that he had something new to talk about and something to tell our farmers in which they are very much interested. He told in a plain way how the dairy business had been built up in Iowa, and explained the plan of operating creameries. He said a system of diversified farming had saved Iowa from the bankruptcy which the exclusive culture of wheat had almost entailed on the farmers there. The improvement, he said, was very marked. Good farm houses and substantial buildings had taken the place of shabby dwellings and straw sheds. There were over 700 creameries in operation in Iowa, and the product amounted to \$25,000,000.

Jewitt said that he was glad that he had made a trip South, because it gave him a better impression of the Southern people. He said that the opinion was largely entertained at the North that the Northern man who came South would be socially ostracized. He had found on his visit that all these ideas of the Southern people were erroneous, and he was glad to know that they were.

Col. Cockrill here interrupted the speaker to tell of a letter that he received from the North some time since making the following inquiries about Tennessee: "1st, How many of your people die annually from rattlesnake bites? 2d, Are the mosquitoes there as large and numerous as they are reported? 3d, Is it true that when a man calls another a d—n he is shooting his own gun? 4th, How many of your people argue it out up here?" This caused considerable amusement and loud laughter was indulged in.

Col. Cockrill then interrogated Mr. Jewitt about the negro population in Iowa. He said the negroes were very few there, and were mostly situated in the towns. They were not employed by the white people, but set up in some business for themselves, such as barbers, or took in washing. Couldn't say that the white people there look on them with distrust, but they are not treated with as much courtesy and confidence as they are at the South. If they were so numerous in Iowa as they are in Tennessee he didn't think they would be treated so well in the former state as they are in the latter. He expressed surprise at the ample provision made for negro education in Tennessee.

MR. METCALF.

was the last speaker. His speech was chiefly of fertilizers, on which subject he had been requested to make his address. He told of some very interesting experiments he had witnessed and demonstrated the advisability of a liberal use of manures.

THERE was a large meeting of business men in New York Tuesday night to endorse the administration of President Arthur. The speakers who attended were Henry Ward Beecher, Beecher is a rank free trader, but he clings to his Republican associations all the same, and we hear of no talk of kicking him or other free trade Republicans out of the party.

GERMANTOWN in Shelby county wants to be incorporated.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Although a large number of Congressmen attended the horse race held here during the week, and many others went on an excursion to the battle fields of Virginia, the House transacted a good deal of business in a quiet way. This District received some friendly legislation; the revenue bills of Messrs. Hewett, Tucker, and O'Neill were introduced, and the bill providing a civil government for Alaska was passed. Work was completed on three regular appropriation bills, namely, the Civil and Diplomatic, the Army and the District of Columbia. On Saturday the most important business was the passage of the bill extending the term of the Alabama claims commission to Dec. 3rd '85. The Senate passed the bill retiring Gen. Grant on full pay, the House bill loaning one million dollars to the New Orleans exposition, and discussed various other measures.

The McKinley-Wallace contested election case is to come up in the House to-day, and it is understood that Mr. Wallace will defend the claim of McKinley his greatest opponent on the Ways and Means committee, against the claim of Wallace, the Democratic contestant. The reason for this is that Mr. Wallace declared on the stump that he was a better protected man than McKinley, and that the tariff reformers say they prefer a Republican protectionist to increasing the element in their own party.

The chairman of the committee on Coinage was asked if any legislation would be proposed to meet the threatened financial panic. He replied, jocularly, "I don't know what can be done. It seems a panic will come no matter what we do. If we reduce taxation, we are told that it impairs protection, upsets manufacturing interests, and a panic follows. If we devote the surplus in the Treasury to paying off the National debt, we are told that it destroys the national banks, contracts the currency, and produces a panic. We seem to be in a fix that legislation can't help us."

When the Diplomatic appropriation was up, and the proposed reduction of the salaries of our foreign representatives was being discussed, Congressman Cushman made a sarcastic speech. It was suggested by a remark from a member to the effect that only rich men could afford to accept these missions. The poor man had no chance abroad. Mr. Cushman said the House was no place to speak well of wealth, but an admirable place to defend poverty. He was afraid to say anything about riches here, everybody was so fond of the poor man.

Never before found three hundred and twenty-five men together who were so uniformly of one mind. If you had not that affection for the poor man many of you might not be here. "Yet," continued he, "I think there are times when we could use the time of the Republic and attend to the public interests quite as well as when we exhaust our oratory, rhetoric and eloquence in defending the poor man although we are his friend."

The old fogey idea, that as long as the legislative branch of the government is in operation the Executive should keep it company, has given place to a more free and easy sort of etiquette, under this administration. The head of the war department is off to Lake Erie on a fishing frolic, and the head of the navy will probably start soon on a shooting excursion. It is only for junketing to begin, but there is no law at present by which any Department can be detained, if it takes a notion to go.

This city of Monuments is about to have another colossal figure added to its memorial statues. It is that of Martin Luther, the great reformer. Since he lived before this nation was born, it is not strange that this should be the first statue of his on this side of the Atlantic. We will stand among the many equestrian and other military monuments in the Capital city, as the Lutherans, bearing testimony to the power of moral character. The bronze figure in flowing clerical drapery, stands on a pedestal of granite, and "Martin Luther" is the only inscription about the monument. The stars and stripes are now wound around the statue, which will be unveiled on Wednesday. Many of the clergy and members of that denomination have come from all parts of the country to be present, and there will be among the ceremonies, a procession of German organizations from Baltimore, Richmond and other places.

Washington, May 20th, 1884.

A delegation of twenty-one wealthy Iowa farmers visited Nashville last week. They are traveling over the State looking for homes in Tennessee. They visited Columbia, and were royally entertained by the citizens, and connected with the city, and returned to the county. They express themselves greatly delighted and determined to settle in Tennessee. Would it not be well for our people to take some active measures to secure a liberal share of the immigration and capital that is coming into our State?

Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville had a big time last week entertaining the New England Press Association. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut were largely represented in the excursion by journalists of these States. President B. A. Enloe, Treasurer W. A. Wade and other members of the Tennessee Press Association, and Nashville Press Club, Maj. Heiss, President, have the Eastern editors in charge, showing them around, and Tennesseans are exhibiting generous hospitality.

When the name "Freddie" occurs in the newspapers now it may generally be taken as referring to Col. Fred Grant, and not to Mr. Gebhardt, of recent memory. Fame is evanescent and the first mentioned Fred is the most noted of the two just now.

MRS. GEO. W. LEE, wife of the popular miller of the Anchor Mills, started Tuesday morning on an extended visit to Illinois.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

And consider the most important thing necessary for a FINE crop of Tobacco or Corn before it's too late. It's the

"National Fertilizer"

sold by Keesee & Northington. Use it once and you will never raise another crop without it. Special prices given to those wanting large quantities. Call and see us before buying elsewhere; it will be to your interest.

KEESSEE & NORTHINGTON.

TULLAHOMA.

A Flourishing Tennessee Town.

Tullaahoma is a flourishing condition. The woolen mills, steel, file, hub and spoke factories, also the flouring mills, and one planing and saw mill are doing a thriving business; in other words are "in full blast."

Educational advantages are good. The writer has the pleasure of visiting and spending a portion of to-day at the Tullaahoma high school; found teachers (Prof. Carden and Farris, also Miss Cuthburn and others, comprising an able corps), enthusiastic in their work; pupils went through their exercises with a vim and correctness, thereby showing the effects of good training and close application. A card in Saturday's paper informed the people that Prof. Carden and Farris could not accommodate any more pupils this term; before the fall term opens they will enlarge and improve the building they now occupy.

The farmers are a little backward in their work, but are happy over the wheat prospect, which is good throughout this and adjoining sections.

Tullaahoma, numbering near three thousand inhabitants, and beautifully situated, possesses many attractions for strangers. North of the town may be seen one of nature's grandest perfections, in the shape of a waterfall; it is called the Cascade, and has a fall of seventy-five feet, but does not descend in one column. It reminds us, in its dashing and splashing of "The water as it comes down at Lodore."

This picturesque spot is reached by a three-mile drive over a smooth road, and is a resort for the young and lovers of the beautiful. Hurricane Springs, seven miles distant are so well known that nothing new can be said of the wonderful waters; it is enough to say that visitors are there during all seasons of the year and from all sections of the country. All sound the praises of the health-giving fountains. But I must here declare that I am somewhat disappointed in the scenery around Tullaahoma; it does not compare at all with the surroundings of Idaho, and that delightful retreat and wonderful curiosity, Dunbar's Cave, in the vicinity of Clarksville. To my astonishment many, even at this short distance from Clarksville know little or nothing of Idaho or the Cave. Where does the fault lie?

Speaking of Tullaahoma: To the south-west, six miles distant lies Pylant, rich in romantic beauty; a poet could do justice in pen pictures of the place. The waters are said to possess the same healing properties as those of Hurricane, and may in time prove a very formidable rival; it is only of late that those springs, or Pylant, I should have said, have been improved; the cause, a good title could not be made to it.

I came near not mentioning the distillery, which is said to be doing a good business. Probably the temperance lecture delivered at this place a few nights since by Mrs. Saxson, had something to do with my forgetting that prohibition was not the law of the land. She was very much in earnest, announcing at once that she was not for prohibition, but annihilation, in regard to liquor. Her predictions were, the offer, and has received would in time prove victorious, the temperance dimes were fought by whisky dollars. Through her influence a prohibition club was organized at this place.

As I write, mellow strains from the silver band, are wafted through my windows; the members of said band comprise the best young men of the town.

Across the way, merry girls and boys are passing the time pleasantly on roller skates; in fact the town is full of life, both day and night until time for honest people to retire, then all sounds of hilarity cease, but through the stillness of the night may be heard the distant tinkling of the cow-bells, bringing forcibly to mind "The herd" wailing "slowly o'er the Levee."

Will close this letter by saying Tullaahoma boasts of six churches.

M. BURTON.

The Law.

We have been requested to publish the following from the city ordinances, Rhode's Digest, page 100, Sec. 3 and 5:

Sec. 3: Every watchman on duty shall be empowered and required to patrol, and shall not be permitted to enter any shop, grocery, store or house, except the water house, unless in the discharge of his duty.

Sec. 5: * * * Said watchman shall be empowered to enter any house or enclosure or other place, in which they have reason to believe that any person is committing, or about to commit, a breach of the peace, or law, or ordinance.

The reason for publishing it is that those sections have been strangely cited to show that the police are not allowed to enter a saloon for the purpose of enforcing the laws and ordinances.

THE Elkton Register of last week notes the fact that Capt. Frank Duffey with a corps of assistants began the survey of the Elkton and Guthrie railroad on the 14th. We are glad to hear that the intinery step has been taken in this important enterprise. We hope that it will be carried on with vim and pushed to a speedy completion.

MEETING OF BUSINESS MEN.

On Thursday evening, the 15th, pursuant to a call a number of business men met at the Court House to consider the privilege tax levied on merchants. On motion Capt. Thos. Herndon was called to the chair and M. A. Stratton made secretary.

Mr. A. R. Hall offered the following resolutions. They were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the business men of Clarksville, who deem such increased levy without the limits of strict justice and are burdensome and unjust burden upon the few for the benefit of all.

Resolved, that we appeal to the honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen requesting that they repeal their late enactment increasing the privilege tax of merchants in the city of Clarksville.

Resolved, that for justice to ourselves in matters of legislation we recognize the power of organized effort and hereby appeal to all business men throughout the State to speak in no uncertain voice upon the legislation which allows the imposition of taxation on the few for the benefit of the many, and to organize for the purpose of protecting business interests for the future.

Resolved, that we would call the attention of the Board and Mayor to section 3d, in relation to privilege tax being paid quarterly, that they be made uniform as to merchants.

On motion a committee of ten, consisting of Henry Frech, D. Kincannon, J. G. Joseph, J. J. Crisman, T. H. Smith, W. F. Coulter, R. W. Roach, Mark Parlin, M. C. Pitman and G. M. Whiteside, were appointed to present the above resolutions to the city council.

On motion Messrs. A. R. Hall and M. H. Clark were appointed a committee to correspond with merchants in other parts of the State with the view of securing uniform action in asking relief of the Legislature by the repeal of the privilege tax law.

On motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president.

M. A. STRATTON.

On the arrival of the Clarksville Knights Templar at Guthrie Thursday evening, on their return from Nashville, they were treated to an elegant supper by Mr. Rodgers the hospitable host of the Grant House.

Mr. Pompey Moore died at the residence of his father Mr. James Moore, near Oak Grove in Christian county, Ky., Thursday the 15th inst. He was about 24 years of age.

The Farmer Still Tills The Soil.

A sudden change from poverty to wealth is apt to turn men's heads, but it has not proved to be so with Mr. Elbert S. Montgomery of Mt. Olive, Ky., who last week received here, through the First National Bank, \$15,000, as the holder of one-fifth of ticket No. 36,